

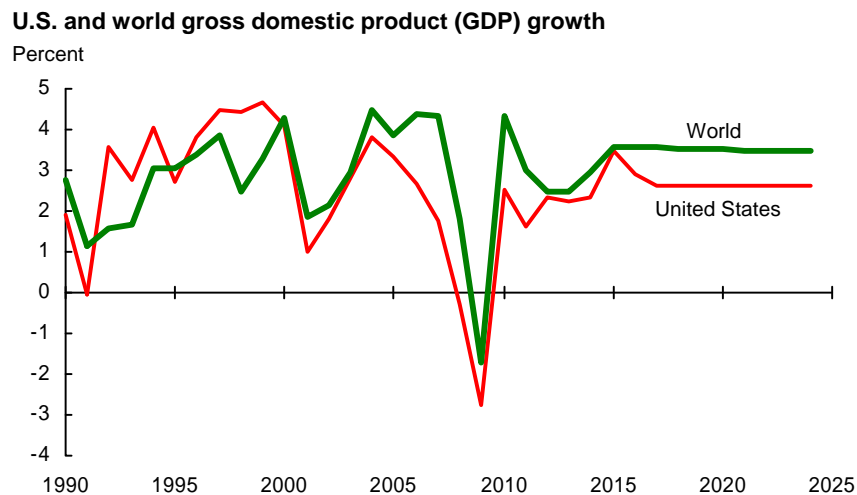
Macroeconomic Assumptions

Macroeconomic assumptions underlying USDA’s long-term projections show stable world growth over the next decade. While growth slows in developing countries, it is still relatively strong compared to growth in developed countries. As a result, developing countries continue to become a larger part of the world economy. In contrast, developed countries continue to have weak long-run growth, especially in Japan and the European Union (EU).

Real global gross domestic product (GDP) is projected to increase at an average annual rate of around 3.5 percent over the next decade. The strongest growth is anticipated in developing countries. India and China are expected to remain among the world’s fastest growing economies. Robust economic growth is also anticipated across developing regions, including Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and other countries in Asia. The developing countries’ share of global real GDP is projected to rise to 44 percent in 2024 from 38 percent in 2015.

Macroeconomic Assumptions Note

The macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2014. Since then, several macroeconomic indicators have changed. First, a worsening economic outlook for several countries—notably in Europe, Russia, China, Argentina, Brazil and Japan—suggests global growth in the short term will be less than assumed here. Second, U.S. economic conditions relative to the rest of the world suggest a faster near-term strengthening of the dollar than assumed for these projections. Third, there has been a sharp decline in energy prices, including those for crude oil and natural gas. Nonetheless, the agricultural projections in this report are longer term in nature, so these near-term macroeconomic changes are not expected to significantly alter the underlying longrun direction of the agricultural sector projections over the next decade.



U.S. economic growth averaged 2.2 percent in 2010-14. Stronger growth for the U.S. economy exceeding 3 percent is assumed for 2015, before moving to longer term growth of 2.6 percent in 2017 and beyond. With U.S. growth slower than in the rest of the world throughout the projection period, the U.S. share of world GDP falls from 23 percent in 2015 to less than 21 percent in 2024.

The slow recovery in the United States and other developed economies has several important implications. Inflation is likely to remain subdued for some years to come because of excess capacity remaining in many of these economies. Interest rates are also likely to remain relatively low, before moving back toward historical averages. Following a long-term depreciation from 2002 to 2011, the U.S. dollar is expected to appreciate slowly, but remain at a low level compared with the past two decades.

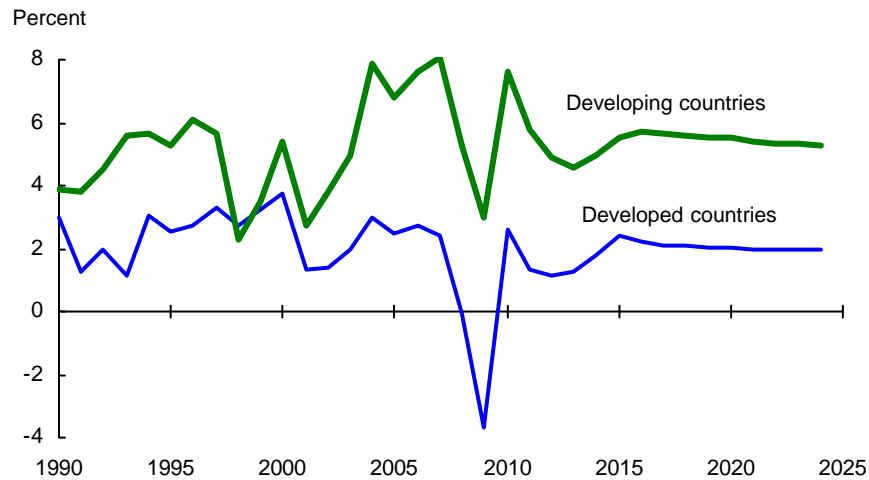
Agricultural Implications

World economic growth is concentrated in developing countries, with growth in those countries projected at more than twice the rate of developed countries in 2015-24. High income-related propensities for consumption of food and agricultural products in developing countries combine with population gains to boost global food and feed demand over the projection period.

Supporting the outlook for U.S. agricultural exports are the cumulative effects of depreciation of the U.S. dollar from 2002 to 2011 and its continued relatively low value through the projection period.

- Developing countries are projected to have a growing role in the global economy and food demand. As a result, they also will account for most of the growth in U.S. agricultural exports. High income growth, along with associated gains in consumption and imports of food and feed, drives this result. As incomes rise in developing countries and more consumers enter the middle class, diets tend to be diversified, with increased relative consumption of meat, dairy products, and processed foods (including vegetable oils). These consumption changes move import demand toward feedstuffs and high-value food products.
- The overall depreciation of the dollar during the past decade has made U.S. agricultural exports more competitive in international markets. Continued weakness of the dollar in the projections creates an environment conducive to strong U.S. export growth.

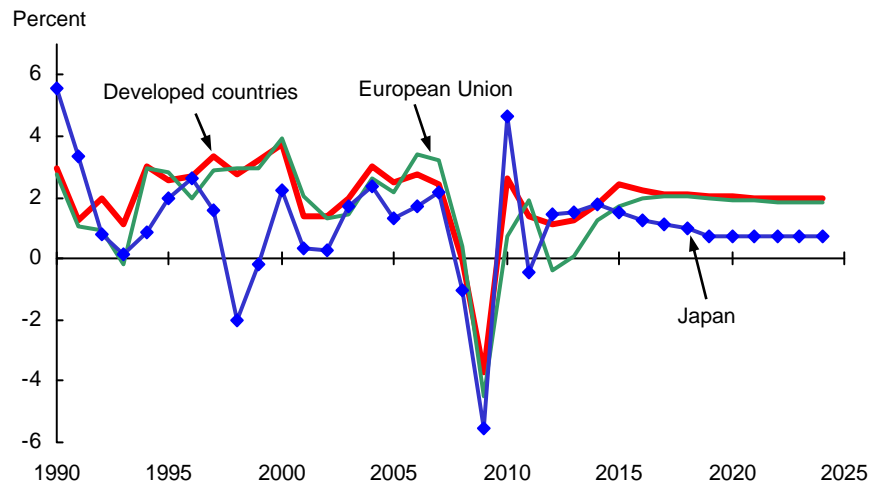
Gross domestic product (GDP) growth: Developing countries are projected to grow at more than double the rate of developed countries



Economic growth in developing countries is projected to average 5.5 percent annually during 2015-24. Among groups of developing countries and countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU), Asian countries are projected to grow the fastest, African countries the next fastest, and Latin American and FSU countries the slowest. However, all developing regions are projected to grow faster than any developed country. Average annual growth is projected at 7.1 percent for China and 7.5 percent for India, while the rest of the developing economies averages 4.3 percent annual growth over the projection period.

- Continued growth in China, India, and the rest of Asia make this region an increasingly important part of the global economy, with developing Asia's share of world GDP rising to 27 percent by the end of the projection period. An assumption in the projections of relatively high oil prices by historical standards modestly constrains economic growth in developing Asia. The manufacturing sector in Asian countries is more dependent on energy for GDP growth than are the more developed economies.
- China's economic growth is projected to slow over the next decade, with growth less than 7 percent per year toward the end of the projection period. Nonetheless, the country is expected to account for about 16 percent of the world economy in 2024, up from about 11 percent currently.
- India's projected average economic growth is strong at 7.5 percent per year. Nonetheless, India remains a relatively low-income country.
- Economic growth in Africa, the poorest region in the world, is projected to average over 5 percent a year in the projection period, with broad-based growth across a wide spectrum of countries and sub-regions. This high growth rate (by historical standards) is likely to improve standards of living and limit the growth of poverty.
- Latin America is projected to grow an average of less than 4 percent a year, with near-term weakness potentially further limiting gains, particularly in Argentina and Brazil. Growth in Mexico is projected to average 4.1 percent per year.
- The countries of the FSU are projected to have economic growth averaging 3.3 percent annually for the next decade, a significant slowing from over 5 percent in 2001-10.

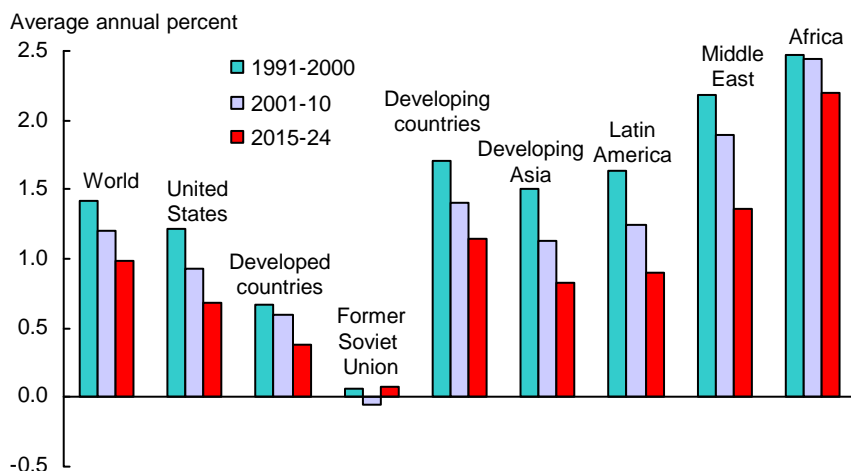
Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) for developed countries, European Union, and Japan



Developed economies are projected to grow at 2.1 percent annually, on average, in 2015-24. Prospects are for both the EU and Japan to grow at lower rates than the United States in coming years. Canada's growth is projected to be similar to that of the United States.

- Economic growth for the EU is projected at about 1.9 percent per year in the next decade. Even though the Eurozone financial problems decrease, structural rigidities, particularly inflexible labor laws and an expensive social security system, constrain the outlook for EU economic growth.
- The projections assume economic growth in Japan averages less than 1 percent per year, a continuation of the slow growth and deflationary environment that Japan has experienced since the 1990s. Results from economic initiatives to boost growth and overcome deflation have been limited to date. Government deficits and the size of accumulated debts remain a serious limitation on Government capacity to stimulate the economy. Monetary easing as a means for ending deflation has had only limited success. Japan continues to be faced with a declining working-age population. Increasing integration with the other economies of Asia, especially China, will mitigate some of the growth constraints in the Japanese economy. Nonetheless, Japan is a heavily trade-dependent country and its trade-dependent sectors have declined significantly over the past 20 years. A doubling of the consumption tax, which is scheduled to be phased in during 2014-17, could be a further negative shock to the economy. Slow growth prospects in Japan relative to high growth for the other major Asian countries suggest that Japan's importance in the global economy will diminish throughout the projection period.

Population growth continues to slow



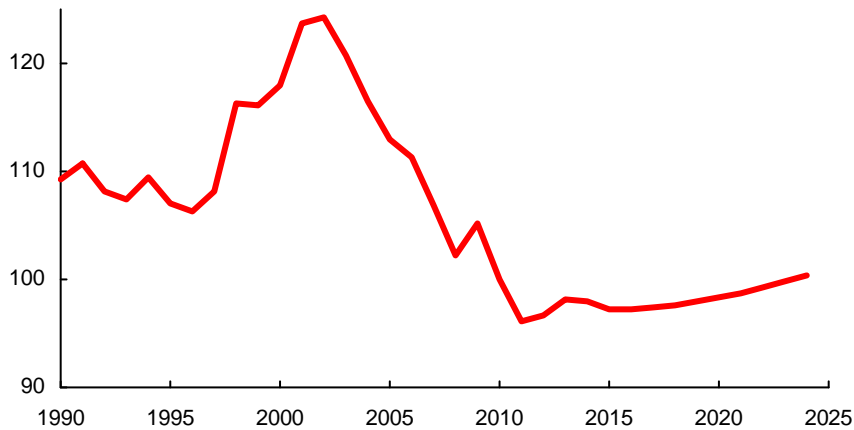
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base at <http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>

World population growth is projected to continue slowing over the next decade, rising about 1.0 percent per year for the projection period compared to an annual rate of 1.2 percent in 2001-10.

- Developed countries have very low projected rates of population growth, at 0.4 percent over 2015-24. The projected annual average population growth rate for the United States is about 0.7 percent, in part reflecting immigration. Only small population increases are projected for the EU, averaging 0.1 percent over the next decade. Population in Japan is projected to continue falling.
- Population growth rates in developing economies are projected to be sharply lower than rates in 1990-2010, but remain above those in the rest of the world at more than 1 percent per year in 2024. As a result, the share of global population accounted for by developing countries increases to 83 percent by 2024, compared to 79 percent in 2000.
- China and India together accounted for 36 percent of the world's population in 2014. China's population growth rate slows from 1.0 percent per year in 1991-2000 to 0.3 percent in 2015-24, with its share of global population falling. The population growth rate in India is projected to decline from 1.8 percent to 1.1 percent per year over the same period. Nonetheless, India's share of world population increases over the next decade.
- Brazil's population growth rate falls from 1.6 percent per year in 1991-2000 to 0.7 percent annually in 2015-24. The population growth rate in Indonesia is projected to decline from 1.7 percent to 0.8 percent per year over the same period. Although Sub-Saharan Africa's population growth rate declines somewhat from 2.6 percent to 2.3 percent per year between the same periods, this region continues to have the highest population growth rate of any region in the world and its population growth rate decline is modest relative to other regions of the world.

U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar remains low

Index values, 2010=100,
foreign currency per dollar



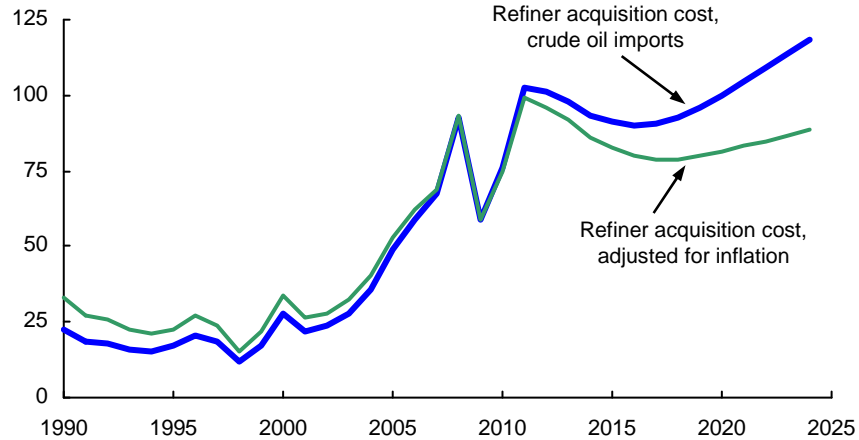
Note: Real U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar exchange rate, using U.S. agricultural export weights, based on 192 countries.

The U.S. dollar is projected to strengthen over the next decade, although it generally maintains a relatively low value compared to 1990-2010.

- The U.S. trade-weighted dollar depreciated between 2002 and 2011. In 2012 and 2013 the dollar appreciated, mostly due to the weakness of the euro. The value of the dollar is projected to trend upward during the projection period. Strong GDP growth in the United States relative to the EU and Japan will tend to mitigate any tendencies toward appreciation of the euro and yen relative to the U.S. dollar. The euro is assumed to stabilize as Eurozone financial problems diminish. The yen is projected to depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar over the projection period as the Bank of Japan continues to fight deflation.
- In June 2010, the Chinese Central Bank announced that it would allow increased flexibility in the exchange rate of the yuan relative to the U.S. dollar. From July 2010 to January 2014, there was more than a 16-percent real appreciation of the yuan. The projections assume that China allows its real exchange rate to continue to appreciate at a measured pace, largely reflecting inflation in China exceeding that in the United States. The nominal yuan is likely to remain fairly stable. With the continued growth of China and reforms to their financial system, the yuan will likely also play a larger role in trade finance in Asia, which could further strengthen the yuan in the longer run.

U.S. crude oil prices

Dollars per barrel



Due to the reemergence of the United States as a major oil producer, the projections assume a decline in U.S. oil prices for several years followed by a rise over the rest of next decade.

- Oil prices are projected to initially fall through 2016. Increased domestic oil and natural gas production using horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (fracking) technology is expected to increase domestic supply.
- In the absence of U.S. raw crude oil exports, domestic oil prices will be below world crude oil prices. Crude oil importers will continue to offer discounts to U.S. fuel refiners to compete with lower-priced U.S. crude. U.S. businesses, including farmers and manufacturers, will benefit from relatively low diesel and gasoline prices.
- Later in the projections, expanding domestic oil product use results in projected increases in oil prices in 2017 to 2024.

Table 1. U.S. macroeconomic assumptions

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross Domestic Product												
Nominal, billion dollars	16,768	17,433	18,367	19,259	20,155	21,113	22,139	23,237	24,390	25,599	26,869	28,202
Real, billion 2009 chain-weighted dollars	15,710	16,075	16,637	17,120	17,565	18,022	18,490	18,971	19,464	19,970	20,490	21,022
percent change	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Disposable personal income												
Nominal, billion dollars	12,505	13,030	13,669	14,311	14,984	15,688	16,441	17,247	18,092	18,978	19,908	20,884
percent change	1.0	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Nominal per capita, dollars	39,515	40,887	42,592	44,285	46,046	47,878	49,832	51,917	54,091	56,357	58,719	61,181
percent change	0.3	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Real, billion 2009 chain-weighted dollars	11,651	11,954	12,324	12,669	13,011	13,350	13,697	14,053	14,418	14,793	15,178	15,572
percent change	-0.2	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Real per capita, 2009 chained dollars	36,815	37,509	38,403	39,204	39,985	40,742	41,514	42,303	43,108	43,929	44,767	45,621
percent change	-0.9	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Personal consumption expenditures												
Real, billion 2009 chain-weighted dollars	10,700	10,978	11,384	11,703	11,995	12,295	12,603	12,918	13,241	13,572	13,911	14,259
percent change	2.4	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Inflation measures												
GDP chained price index, 2009=100	106.7	108.4	110.4	112.5	114.7	117.2	119.7	122.5	125.3	128.2	131.1	134.2
percent change	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
CPI-U, 1982-84=100	233.0	236.9	240.9	246.0	251.4	257.2	263.1	269.4	275.9	282.5	289.3	296.2
percent change	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
PPI, finished goods 1982=100	196.6	200.8	203.8	207.8	212.0	216.2	220.6	225.0	229.5	234.1	238.7	243.5
percent change	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PPI, crude goods 1982=100	246.6	252.1	246.3	246.3	247.5	250.0	253.7	258.5	263.5	268.5	273.6	278.8
percent change	2.2	2.2	-2.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Crude oil price, \$/barrel												
EIA refiner acquisition cost, imports	98.1	93.4	91.1	90.1	90.5	92.4	95.9	100.0	104.4	108.9	113.6	118.6
percent change	-2.9	-4.8	-2.4	-1.2	0.5	2.1	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Real 2009 chain-weighted dollars	91.9	86.1	82.6	80.1	78.9	78.9	80.1	81.7	83.3	85.0	86.7	88.4
percent change	-4.4	-6.3	-4.2	-3.0	-1.5	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Labor compensation per hour nonfarm business, 2005=100												
	108.3	112.0	116.1	119.8	123.2	126.6	130.2	133.8	137.6	141.4	145.4	149.4
percent change	1.1	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Interest rates, percent												
3-month Treasury bills	0.06	0.04	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3-month AA nonfinancial commercial paper	0.11	0.10	0.6	1.5	2.3	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Bank prime rate	3.25	3.25	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
10-year Treasury bonds	2.35	2.70	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Moody's Aaa bond yield index	4.24	4.30	4.6	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Labor and population												
Civilian unemployment rate, percent	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Nonfarm payroll employees, millions	136.4	138.8	143.0	144.8	146.2	147.3	148.5	149.7	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.5
percent change	1.7	1.8	3.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total population, millions	316.5	318.7	320.9	323.2	325.4	327.7	329.9	332.2	334.5	336.8	339.0	341.3
percent change	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Domestic macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2014. CPI-U is the consumer price index for all urban consumers. PPI is the producer price index. EIA is the Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy.

Table 2. Global real GDP growth assumptions

Region/country	GDP, 2013	GDP share 2011-13	Per capita GDP, 2013	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average		
										1991-2000	2001-2010	2015-2024
	<i>Bil. 2010</i>		<i>2010</i>									
	<i>dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>dollars</i>									
				<i>Percent change in real GDP</i>								
World	69,656	100.0	9,888	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.5
North America	17,619	25.4	50,192	2.2	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.4	1.7	2.7
Canada	1,717	2.5	49,670	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.5
United States	15,902	22.9	50,249	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.4	1.7	2.7
Latin America	5,802	8.3	9,600	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.9
Mexico	1,149	1.7	9,674	1.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	1.8	4.1
Caribbean & Central America	469	0.7	5,619	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.6
South America	4,183	6.0	10,406	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.9
Argentina	524	0.8	12,301	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.1
Brazil	2,280	3.3	11,343	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.6	3.6	4.0
Other	1,379	1.9	8,706	3.7	1.0	2.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.7
Europe	17,669	26.0	32,723	0.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.9
European Union	16,560	24.4	32,450	0.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.9
Other Europe	1,109	1.6	37,434	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Former Soviet Union	2,231	3.2	7,887	2.2	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.8	3.7	-4.0	5.4	3.3
Russia	1,666	2.4	11,693	1.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	3.6	3.3	-3.6	4.9	2.9
Ukraine	146	0.2	3,279	1.9	-4.9	-0.8	1.7	2.5	4.0	-7.7	4.6	3.3
Other	419	0.6	4,370	5.7	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.0	4.8	-3.3	8.5	4.5
Asia and Oceania	21,215	29.8	5,458	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.8	5.0
East Asia	15,096	21.2	9,679	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.4	4.6	4.7
China	7,514	10.3	5,567	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	10.0	10.5	7.1
Hong Kong	250	0.4	35,359	2.9	4.1	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.7
Japan	5,632	8.2	44,257	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
South Korea	1,195	1.7	24,416	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	6.6	4.4	3.2
Taiwan	454	0.7	19,487	2.1	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	6.2	3.9	3.6
Southeast Asia	2,278	3.2	3,620	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Burma	115	0.2	2,093	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.5	5.2	6.7
Cambodia	14	0.0	909	7.5	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	6.9	8.1	7.8
Indonesia	849	1.2	3,380	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.4	5.2	5.3
Malaysia	288	0.4	9,713	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	7.2	4.6	4.6
Philippines	237	0.3	2,240	7.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.9	4.8	4.9
Thailand	350	0.5	5,181	1.8	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.7
Vietnam	137	0.2	1,483	5.4	6.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.6	6.6	6.6
South Asia	2,412	3.4	1,451	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.2	5.3	7.0	7.2
Bangladesh	121	0.2	737	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5	4.8	5.8	6.2
India	1,989	2.8	1,629	5.0	5.4	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.6	5.6	7.5	7.5
Pakistan	201	0.3	1,040	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.7
Oceania	1,429	2.0	39,314	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.7
Australia	1,242	1.8	55,777	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.6
New Zealand	154	0.2	35,245	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6
Middle East	3,036	4.3	10,036	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2
Iran	422	0.6	5,288	-5.8	1.5	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.8	5.2	3.2
Iraq	177	0.2	5,567	4.0	4.4	5.1	8.1	11.9	6.6	12.1	5.2	6.8
Saudi Arabia	628	0.9	23,318	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.8	5.4	4.5
Turkey	845	1.2	10,473	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2
Other	963	1.4	11,581	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.8
Africa	2,083	2.9	1,934	3.6	4.5	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.3	2.6	5.3	5.1
North Africa	611	0.9	3,534	1.6	2.2	5.8	6.5	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.6
Egypt	232	0.3	2,725	2.1	2.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.4
Morocco	102	0.1	3,126	4.4	2.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.4	2.5	4.9	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,472	2.1	1,628	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.7	2.1	5.7	5.3
South Africa	395	0.6	8,122	1.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	1.8	3.6	4.3
West African Community	576	0.8	1,765	4.0	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.3	6.0	4.9
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	501	0.7	947	3.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	2.1	5.9	5.6

Source: Historical data from various sources; compiled in the International Macroeconomic Data Set, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. International macroeconomic assumptions were based on information available in August 2014.

Table 3. Population growth assumptions

Region/country	Population in							Average		
	2013	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1991-2000	2001-2010	2015-2024
	<i>Millions</i>							<i>Percent change</i>		
World ¹	7,045	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
North America	351	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
Canada	35	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7
United States	316	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
Latin America	604	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.9
Mexico	119	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.1
Caribbean & Central America	84	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.9
South America	402	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8
Argentina	43	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Brazil	201	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.7
Other	158	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.0
Europe	540	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
European Union	510	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other Europe	30	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Former Soviet Union	283	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Russia	143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Ukraine	45	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7
Other	96	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Asia and Oceania	3,887	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.8
East Asia	1,560	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2
China	1,350	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3
Hong Kong	7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.3
Japan	127	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3
South Korea	49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1
Taiwan	23	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1
Southeast Asia	629	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.0
Burma	55	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.9
Cambodia	15	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.4
Indonesia	251	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.8
Malaysia	30	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.3
Philippines	106	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.7
Thailand	67	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.3
Vietnam	92	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.9
South Asia	1,662	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.2
Bangladesh	164	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
India	1,221	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.1
Pakistan	193	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.4
Oceania	36	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
Australia	22	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
New Zealand	4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
Middle East	303	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.4
Iran	80	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1
Iraq	32	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.0
Saudi Arabia	27	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.4
Turkey	81	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
Other	83	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.7
Africa	1,077	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2
North Africa	173	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4
Egypt	85	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6
Morocco	33	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	904	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3
South Africa	49	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.1
West African Community	326	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	529	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4

1/ Totals for the world include countries not otherwise listed in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>. The population assumptions were completed in August 2014 based on the December 2013 update from the U.S. Census Bureau.